like Adalia bipunctata Limn. The head is black with one white spot near each eye, the clypeus. especially in the male, is often more or less white. The prothorax is black with a large white spot on each side of the anterior angles. The elytra, yellowish red, distinctly punctate, with a somewhat inverted heart-shaped scutellar spot and four spots on each elytron, one at humeral umbone, two slightly abore middle placed in an oblique line and two slightly below middle. The var. menetriesi Muls., which may occur in our Northwestern territory, differs from the typical form in having the lateral margin of prothorax from apex to base and also the anterior margin narrowly white.

## SOME BEES FROM GUATEMALA.

## By T. D. A. Cockerell,

 University of Colorado, Boulder.Leptergatis wheeleri sp. nov.
Mate. Length 7 mm.: closely resembling $L$. armata (sm.), with the same greatly incrassate hind femora, but differing as follows: scape black; clypeus and labrum entirely black (although the mandibles are ercam-color except apically): tegule piceous with a subhyaline patch anteriorly: b. n. going a little hasal of t . m ., though there is no interval between them; abdomen rather larger, and the hair-bands ochreous-tinted; hind femora and tibie black, basitarsi dark, red at apex; small inner tooth on hind tibia nearer the apex; thorn-like tooth on inner side of hind basitarsus smaller.

Hab.-Escuintla, Guatemala, Dec. 30, 1911 (I'. M. Wheeler).

## Xylocopa guatemalensis sp. nor.

Female. Length about 24 mm ., anterior wing 17 mm ., width of head a very Jittle less than 7 mm .; entirely black, with black hair, that on inner side of anterior tarsi ferruginous; anteune dark, fourth joint with a reddish patch beneath: wings very dark fuscous, the region beyond the cells feebly greenish; labrum tridentate; dypeus with the lower margin shining, with an obtuse median tubercle: sides of clypeus with very large strong punctures, the median smooth area narrow below, above broad, with a longitudinal median groove; tubercle between antemnæ moderately large; ocelli in a triangle, sulcus around median ocellus failing behind; eyes converging alove, so that the vertex is conspicuously narrower than the middle of the face; tegulæ black; disk of mesothorax smooth and impunctate; first four segments of abdomen with small widely scattered punctures, about the same on all; fifth with eloser and stronger punctures; sixth with dense small punctures; no
dorsal or ventral keel; process on outer side of hind tibia bidentate, the anterior tooth about twice as long as the posterior.

Hab.--Guatemala City, Guatemala, Dec. 1911 (II. M. Wheeler). Very much like Brazilian N. rotundiceps Smith, but distinguished by the narrowed vertex (that of rotnondiceps is exceptionally broad) and the punctation of the abdomen. From $X$. ordinaria Smith it is readily known by the absence of a keel on under side of abdomen.

X̌ylocopa wilmattæ Cockerell, ined.
Guatemala City, Dec. 1911 (IW. 1I. Wheeler). Exactly like the type.

Anthophora marginata smith.
Guatemala City, Dec. 1911, Female (II. M. Wheeler). New to Guatemala.

Bombus unifasciatus Smith.
Guatemala City, Dec. 1911, Female (IT . M. Wheeler). Eulæma mussitans (Fabr.)

Guatemala City, Dec. 1911 (IV. M. Wheeler).

## DROSOPHILA REPLETA WOLLASTON.

> By Frederick Kixab, U. S. National Jusem, Washington, D. C.

A series of this species has been recently received at the U. S. National Musemm from Calabacillas, State of Chihnahua, Mexico, through Dr. S. MeGibbon, In the course of determination it was found that aithough this species is a very widely distributed one, but little has been published conceming it. The species stands in the Aldrich catalogue as Drosophila punctulata Loerr, but Becker, in the "Katalog der paläarktischen Dipteren," vol. 4. 1905, makes Loew's species and D. adspersa of Mik synonyms of D. repleta Wollaston, and there seems every reason to accept this symonymy. In justice to Mik it should be added that he himself suspected the identity of his species with Loew's, but he had no means of rerifying it.

